NEW YORK HERALD

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

OFFICE M. W. CORNER OF FULTON AND NASSAU STS.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING. WALLACE'S THEATRE, Broadway.-THE UNEQUAL OLYMPIC THEATER, Broadway. -Tun Strants or Naw

BOWERY THRATRE, Bowery.-Dana TROT-WHITE NIBLO'S GARDEN Broadway. - East LYNNE.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway.-Dor; OR, THE WINTER GARDEN, Broadway. - Matinee at One o'Clock-NEW BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery .- GARLIO CH

BARNUM'S MUSEUM, Broadway.—Two MARROTH PAT

BRYANTS' MINSTRELS, Mechan WOOD'S MINSTREL HALL, SI4 Broadway. -Ern HOOLEY'S MINSTRELS, 199 and 201 Bowery. MILO'S SALOON, Broadway. -- MAX STRAKOSCH'S

BALLE DIABOLIQUE, 585 Broadway.-

HIPPOTHEATRON, Fourteenth street.—EQUESTRIAN, AMERICAN THEATRE, No. 444 Broadway. BALLETS

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.-

New York, Friday, March 24, 1865.

THE SITUATION.

An engagement on Sunday last between the arm Generals Sherman and Johnston, near Bentonville, N. C. between Goldsboro and Ralaigh, is announced in an offi cial despatch from the rebel General Lee. He reports that the attack was made by Johnston, about five o'clock in the evening, and claims that the national troops lost three pieces of artillery, were driven back a mile, when, receivreinforcements, they "apparently assumed the sive." but were "Pesisted without difficulty until dark." The next morning, he says, they were discovered thed. Of the operations of that day (Monday) we have no positive accounts; but there are rumors that very small portion of his army, was engaged. We shall ot have to wait many days, perhaps not many hours, kers of General Sherman's extreme left wing, who ad been sent out to cut the railroad between Raleigh ro, while the main body of his army was opying the latter place, which we know it did on Sun-

anby was then with his troops near Mobile, and it was place would be made within five days. General er to within four miles of the city, and drew

last the day of the fight.

ond, had arrived in the rebel Trans Department to manage the d tax on the commodity of twenty-five per cent. neral Lew Wallace has left New Orleans on a special der there, with the rebel commander in Texas for the delivery to the latter of Texan refugees escapin.

Fort Meyers, on the Florida coast, has been abandoned by the Union troops, who were quietly withdrawn to Fort Delancey, on the Punta Bassa

No new movement of either the Army of the Potom or the Army of the James is yet reported. Under the rain storm of last Tuesday night, the roads, which had passable, were again put in a miserable condiinflux of rebel deserters still con-They report that General Heth's division left the front of Richmond on last Sunday morning to General Johnston in North Carolina. Admiral er's flagship, the Malvern, arrived in the James river on last Tuesday, and anchored off Aiken's landing. The es and men of the Sixth corps intend to raise a fund and dollars with which to erect at the West tary Academy a bronze statue of Major General Bedgwick, their former commander, who was killed or the 9th of last May, in the battle of the Wilderness.

Eight thousand poorly mounted but well supplied cavalry, under Forrest and other leaders, are said erating in the northern portions of Mississipp orgia and Southern Tennessee. A Major Bradford susigned to a band of rebel desperadoes to along the Big Black and Mississippi Large numbers of deserters from For. Roddy's commands are coming into Thomas' lines in Alabama, and report and great destitution among the inhabitants Thrasher, a notorious rebel guerilla chief, and of his outlaw band, were captured by a party of Chomas' scouts on the 7th inst. On the 14th ral Thomas had over fifty wagons, loaded with lies, ready to start to meet the Union prisoners who expected to be exchanged at Tupelo.

clockade running on the lower Potomac, from Maryland to Virginia, having become somewhat brisk lately, Lieutenant Commander Eastman, with the Potomac flotilla, explored Mattox creek and the bordering region on the 16th, 17th and 18th nstant, and succeeded in breaking up a rendezvous of ers, destroying three of their schooners, and cap turing stocks of tobacco, guns, ammunition, &c.

One of our Washington correspondents states that in ish government has forbidden the fitting out in the et of Ferrol of thetrebel ram Olinde, alias Stonewall.

that city between five and six thousand n and children belonging to the families of mar osed to send these non-fighting, non-pro rs to the North also. The Milledgeville

convention they will hold it in spite of all the soldiers is the State. The Montgomery (Ala.) Mail says that the ton which is laving hold on the country is sap

The steamship Australasian, from Queenstown March 12, reached this port last night. Her advices are three

The news of the capture of Wilmington had reached England, but the fall of Fort Fisher having been previously reported its effect, was not remarkable. United States stocks improved a little. The rebel cotton loan ced only slight change, having fallen heavily in

nucipation of the event. English sympathizers were secoding on every side from their advocacy of the rebel cause. Some of the newspapers acknowledge that Lee cannot maintain him-

Mr. Lincoln to restore the revolted States singly to the Union, and other London journals denounce in strong terms the idea of a war between England and the United

esgan) eulogizes General Sherman's operations and tac-tics in the high st terms, and accuses the rebels of having ton. It adds:-"They have never been anything but rebels against a just government," having for their watchword "slaves and slavery."

England has forwarded to Washington "numerou claims" for compensation for damages growing out of the war. No claims had been made against England, within six months, for damages done to United States An English naval officer, accused of having aided the

privateer Rappahannock, was placed on half pay, as "unworthy of the Queen's confidence" in active service. The rebel privateer Shenandoah had reached Mel-bourne, Australia; she reported having burned eleven ships during her voyage from the Cape of Good Hope. Lord Palmerston said that England disapproved of the 'principles' on which the war on the Plate river was nducted, but she would not interfere if British interests were respected. Portugal was seeking to recoresis were respected. Portugal was seeking to re-establish friendly relations between England and Brazil. Our special correspondent in London states that within a couple of years the Prince Imperial of France is to make a royal visit to the United States and take a tour in the country. He is to be attended by a splendid fleet and

brilliancy which will completely, it is said, eclipse our recollections of the Prince of Wales' pageant. Consols closed in London on the 11th of March at 88%.

88%. The Liverpool Cotton market was dull, with prices unchanged from easier rates, on the 11th instant.

There were no sales of breadstuffs reported on the 11th

instant. Provisions quiet and steady. THE LEGISLATURE.

In the State Senate yesterday, bills were reported fa orably to amend the charter of the American German nization Society; to incorporate the Veteran Unio Club of New York, and to authorize appeals to the Court of Appeals from certain orders. The bills to incorporate the New York and Brooklyn Passenger and Baggag pany, and to amend the charter of the City Fire Insurance Company of New York, were referred to the Committee of the Whole. Bills were noticed to incorporate the Metropolitan Terkish Bath Company; to authorize the Central Rail-road Company to increase way passengers fare; to amend the Brooklyn Water act; and for the incorporaof the New York and Spuyten Duyvel Railroad Com pany. Bills were passed to amend the laws for the in nd the general fire insurance law; and to extend the s from the charter of the Manhattan Gas Cou pany as to the price of gas was discussed; but no result riating seventy-five thousand dollars therefor, was

presented. The annual report of the Society for nation of Juvenile Delinquents was received. Bills use of the Croton Aqueduct Works; incorporating the road and turnpike road companies to collecincreased toll. In evening session the Pa'd Fire Departlength, when it was ordered to a third reading by a vote of year 52, nays 48—Messrs, Angel, Bem's, Kimbail, Lewis, Shultz and Strong voting in the negative. This is equivalent to the passage of the bill, it having already

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

Our Havana corr spondent informs us that the Pope as, a little too late, written another letter to Maximilian

ceived at the Supervisors' rooms in the Park has very much decreased since the issue of the order from the division Provost Marshal General's office requiring substitutes to be enlisted in the districts in which their principals reside. Still those who are lost here are gained at the different provest marshal's offices, and count the same towards filling the city's quota. Only twelve men but a considerable additional number were mustered in of Supervisors yesterday a communication was received from the Comptroller stating that the amount subscribed Fund bonds is only seven hundred and ninety-three one hundred thousand dollars advanced capitalist to continue recruiting. A comwas appointed to go to Albany and confer with the Governor with a view of having five hundred thousand dollars of the State loan transferred to the county. A resolution to Consider the subject of exempting the militia, police, firemen and heads of inamilies was also adopted. The recruiting committees in a number of the wards are actively engaged in efforts to fill their respective quotas. Drafting has not yet been r sumed.

The Board of Aldermen met yesterday afternoon and

passed the Tax levy, as amended by the Board of Councilmen. The budget was also amended so as to include fifteen thousand dollars for the work on the Eighth aveue, between 140th and 159th streets, and adding four nundred and fifty thousand dollars to the apropriation for public institutions, as recommended by the Comp-troller. A resolution was introduced authorizing the comptroller, in pursuance of an act of the Legislature to borrow on revenue bonds the amount necessary to pay the sum now due, or which may hereafter become due until provision is otherwise made for cleaning the streets of the city, which was laid over under the rule.

The Board of Councilmen met yesterday. A message was received from the Mayor submitting a communication received from Provost Marshal Dodge, urging the Common Council to assist the United States auth in encouraging volunteering by urging the citizens to hold mass meetings in the various wards. As this sug-gestion has been acted upon by the citizens, the paper Board adhered to its former action in reference to the Tax levy, and appointed a committee of conference with the Aldermen. Both Boards took a recess, in order that the committee might meet, after which the report was presented, and the Councilmen concurred with the other with the Aldermen in passing an ordinance appropriating five hundred thousand dollars to centinue the aid here tofore granted by the Corporation to the families of volunteer soldiers from this city. After passing a large number of routine papers, the Board adjourned till Mon

Yesterday was opening day in the metropolis for the spring fashious, and none of the usual interest and attractiveness of the occasion to the lady portion of the community was lacking. On the contrary, the displays

led those of preceding years. In the case of Dart versus Meyer, in the Supreme Court, before Judge Mullen, yesterday, where the plaintiff sued to recover a difference of \$1,729 on a sale of gold, the defendant pleaded that under the act, of Con March 8, 1869, the sale was void, the contract not having been stamped and signed, and a tax paid thereon. The plaintiff held that the contract required

Andrus seized his arm and prevented the shot taking undred and sixty-five dollars on the 20th of fanuary, were acquitted. John F. Schweskie, indicted for receiving a barrel of sugar, knowing it to have been excellent character. Archibald Gilles was convicted of grand larceny, in stealing three barrels of oil from the 13th of February last, and was sent to the State Prison for two years. Other cases were on the calendar; but in onsequence of the Judge stated that hereafter if police-

The New York express train on the New York Central Bailroad ran off the track eight miles west of Utica about noon yesterday. Five passenges cars were piled in a heap in water from three to five feet deep, and two per ons were killed and between twenty and thirty injured.

One of the stringers of the treatle bridge four miles res eccidentally burned on the night of the 10th instant the express baggage and second class cars were throws off the track, by which five or six persons received sligh

in the city of Rochester. Storehouses, mills and bridges in great numbers were swept away, suddenly reducing that twenty-five or thirty stores were wrested from their foundations and carried down the Genesee river to Lake

By a fire at Springfield, Ill., on the night of the 18th inst., about forty thousand dollars worth of property was President Lincoln and Mrs. Lincoln left Washington

Governor Bramlette, of Kentucky, a Louisville paper

gays, has emancipated all his slaves.

A young man named Henry Mallory was yesterday mitted to the Tombs for trial on the charge of having stolen five hundred dollars worth of jewelry, on the 20th inst., from Mrs. Adams, of Morrisania, in whose house

afternoon. Governments sympathized. Gold closed down town at 151%. It closed at the evening board at

The feeling in commercial circles was again very fever chandise was very quiet and prices were entirely nomi vas less active and prices were decidedly lower. Pe eum was dull and heavy. Groceries were quiet. Or thange flour and grain were unsettled and lower, the former having deglined 10c, to 20c. The pork market

Jeff. Davis and His Congress-The Senate Report Against Him-A Dismal

The closing econes of the late and the last rebel Congress were, amidst the prevailing gloom around them, made samewhat lively by controversy between Jeff. Davis and his Congress as to which is responsible for their recent crushing military disasters and the pre sent forlorn condition of their confederacy. Davis, in his recent special message, threw the whole blame upon the dilatory action of his Congress. This was more than his previously submissive Senate had bargained for; and so, in its own defence, a committee of that body was appointed, Mr. James L. Orr, of South Carolina, chairman, whose report we published yesterday.

statement of the case:-" The measures passed by Congress during the present session for recruiting the army are considered by the President insufficient; and it is said that the results of the law authorizing the employment of slaves as soldiers will be less than was anticipated, in consequence of the dilatory action of Congress in adopting the measure. The committee then go on to say "that a law so radical in its character, so repugnant to the prejudices of our people, and so intimately afecting the organism of society should encounter opposition and receive a tardy sanction, ought not to excite surprise;" but still, if the thing had been seriously urged in "an executive message, legislative action might have been quickened." So from the repords a clear case is made up against Davis, showing that his Congress acted at last, not from any advice or warning coming from him, but in consequence of the urgent appeals of General Lee, for that last resort of "putting in the niggers,"

The committee next declare that all the mes sures recommended by Davis were adopted, and some that he had not thought of-"such as the creation of the office of general-in-chief, with a view to the restoration of public confidence, and the energetic administration of mill tary affairs"-which is a palpable hit. Next, in the matter of exemptions, it is shown that while by the laws of his Congress some nine thousand professional persons east of the Mississippi within the military age are exempted from the army, some "twenty-two thousand five hundred have been detailed by executive authority." Hence the disagreements with Davis in the matter of exemptions. Next, it is urged that if his request to have control of all the militia of the States concerned was disregarded, it was because the militia reserves left in the States are necessary for local order

and the arrest of deserters. But it is upon the subject of his finances that Davis is most effectually demolished by this Senate committee. They say "the Currency bill (for the reduction of their paper currency) was recommended to Congress, and based on he condition of the finances presented by the President in his message, and by the Secretary of the Treasury in his report. But it was abandoned without regret, because at a subsequent period of the session it was ascertained that the arrears of the public debts, constituting eash demands on the Treasury, exceeded by nearly four hundred millions the amount originally reported to Congress." A little mistake of nearly four hundred millions, which Davis and his secretary doubtless considered as a matter of "no consequence." In this disclosure we have a fair elucidation of rebel financlering. To mend the matter, their Secretary of the Treesury (Tresholm), unon the discovery

Jeff.'s Congress, however, could not stand this desperate fleecing experiment; for, as this Sento pay a tax on the income derived from his farm (ten per cent) in addition to the onetenth of his gross productions, and the property tax of nine per cent ad valorem besides, would be manifestly unjust and oppressive," especially after the impressment of nearly all that was left him in the way of horses, cattle, flour, corn and bacon, in exchange for Jeff.'s worthless promises to pay.

Such are the leading specification rebel Congress against Davis. But they finally compromised the matter with him, by adopting his principal demands, including a bill anthorizing him to seize twenty-five per cent of all the gold that he can lay his hands upon in the banks or in the possession of individuals, as the only chance for securing provisions for Lee's army. It is quite possible, however, that the gold which Jeff. may be able to grab will be divided between him and his accomplices on their way to Mexico, leaving behind them the curses of their victims, swindled of all they possessed in a forced exchange for promises of redemption "one year after a treaty of peace with the Confederate States."

From this brief review of a defensive report from the rebel Congress, and in the legislation which has followed, the intelligent reader will comprehend to some extent the horrible character of the despotism of Jeff. Davis, and the frightful sufferings which it has brought upon his deluded followers. Who can doubt that they are anxiously awaiting their deliverance, or that the end of their remorseless tyrant is close

THE SPRING OF FASHION AND THE SPRING OF PRACE .- Spring has opened in a genial and friendly fashion. The weather for the past few days has been, with the exception of a rough gust or two yesterday, such that one might expect to see the buds bursting, and to hear the early birds of summer commencing their liquid carols. We have passed the crisis of the equinoctial gales and St. Patrick's day, and may, therefore, expect fine weather. The prospects of the season are not less bright in other respects. The haloyon bird of peace is pluming his wing. The war is coming to a lose. The people of the insurgent States are beginning to recognize the fact that insurrection was a mistake; that the idea was a hallucination for which they have suffered terribly; and that the only cure for their self-inflicted misfortune is a generous submission to the govern-ment which has protected them in the past and will make them prosperous and happy in the

The contrast between the condition of the loyal and the rebellious States is forcibly demonstrated by the present state of affairs in this metropolis. While the cities of the South suffer and mourn under the miseries of war, we never enjoyed a more brilliant time than at present. Our theatres are crowded nightly. Money is plenty, and flows freely. Gold, which for the past three years attained an exorbitant value, fell yesterday to a hundred and fifty, and is only struggling not to go any

An opera season, unprecedented in length, novelty and success, closed yesterday, only to or renewed in Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington and Chicago. Yesterday also witnessed with the close of Italian opera at a grand matinée, attended by about two thousand five hundred people, who wanted to see the last of Maretzek's troupe, the opening of the season of fashion. The modistes then ruled the hour. The most delightful spring bonnets, the prettiest mantillas, and all the other charming accessories of the toilet, which make Broadway and Fifth avenue a moving parterre, were exhibited, and no doubt entranced the vision of several hundreds of interested visitors to the of fashion, like the voice of the oracle of Delphos, was proclaimed. We give in another column a description of the fascinations in the shape of dress and general adornments there presented, to which we direct the special attention of the ladies. By studying our report they will know what to select to render their beauty more beautiful, and where to obtain what they

With the opening of the spring season and in spite of the panic in Wall street, equipages for summer display in the Park being refitted and burnished up, and everything gives token of a brilliant and splendid coming season, in which wealth and show and fashion will prevail with more queenly power than ever. Let the South but acefully submit to the irresistible force of lestiny, and by the Fourth of July we will have such a jubilee throughout the country on that auspicious festival, as was never witnessed THE REBILION COLLAPSED,-The news from

La ope yesterday only confirms the opinion we pressed a few days ago: that the cause of the rebellion has completely collapsed in Europe. The insurgent States of the South are no longer recognized as a living body, or their ations as anything but a departed spirit. The London Times, which in a recent article described the rebellion as merely an "antinational insurrection," now implies that it is a oody which must bleed to death-s corpse which foreign Powers will wait patiently to see dissolve into corruption, out of which the united republic will assuredly arise stronger and ealthier than ever. Events at home since this opinion was expressed confirm its truth. The movements of Schofield and Sherman; the tone of the Southern press expressing want of confidence in the rebel administration; the meeting at Wilmington, at which resolutions were passed acknowledging submission to the government, which is only the initiatory expression of opinion in all the Southern Statesthese are the cumulative evidence furnished by present circumstances that the rebellion is subdued. There may be another battle: but it will be the result of accident rather than of necessity. Sherman is crowding Johnston so closely that the latter may be compelled to fight or fly. On the 19th inst. there was a skirmish near Raleigh. Richmond, cut off from all supplies, must yield before long, for its inhabitants cannot live on air. Lee is too thorough a soldier to maintain a show of resistance, at an immense sacrifice of life, when ultimate defeat is inevitable. Therefore we are justified in concluding that, as the cause of the rebellion has been abandoned by its most prominent supporters in Europe, so also its fate is sealed at

seen in the HERALD that the committee was in want of funds, and at once subscribed for one Loan stock. With these funds, thus suddenly provided through the interposition of Providence and the HERALD, the committee resumed their labors and mustered in volunteers. must be remembered, however, that one hundred thousand dollars are only good for one hundred men, and this sum will be exhausted by to-morrow. Must the committee again stop work? We hope not. Let our citis forward and subscribe for one, two, five, ten or a hundred thousand dollars each. The invest ment is a good one, for it saves us from the draft and pays seven per cent interest.

It seems that there is some difficulty about the subscriptions from our banks and other moneyed corporations. These institutions have subscribed for the State loan, which is quite a different thing from our city loan. A comm went up to Albany yesterday to see the Governer and arrange with him to have our share of the State loan transferred to us at once. We hope that the Governor will grant this very reasonable request without delay. But during the interval which must necessarily ensue we must rely upon voluntary subscriptions from individuals to fill up our coffers and our quota, and we sincerely hope that there may be no hesitancy about the matter. Extra exertions are needed because of the fact that every possible effort seems to be made by the Washing ten authorities to add to the difficulties of our situation and diminish our chances of escaping conscription. The greatest want in the Provost Marshal General's office appears to be a want of common sense. Blunders, impediments and contradictions on the part of officials make our ask more arduous, and should urge us to increased exertions to fill our quota in spite of opposition

THE LAST OF JUBAL EARLY. The rebel General Early in July last, with a veteran fighting army of some thirty thousand men, swept down the Shenandoah valley and down through Maryland to the very back door of Washington. Subsequently, from the terrible thrashings given him by General Sheridan in the battles of the Opequan and Fisher's Hill, he was compelled to procure from Richmond a fresh supply of men, artillery, small arms and provision wagons. This second army, in October, was so horribly cut up, routed and despoiled of its artillery and wagons, at the battle of Cedar Creek. that poor Early was again compelled, with the remnants left him of his command, to retire to the head of the valley for repairs. There, in his late terrific raid, Sheridan overhauled him, and at Waynesburg captured all that was left of the army of Early, except some two hundred men, and the "bad old man" himself. But he was followed up and so hotly pursued that in the rear of Richmond he was again overhauled, when it was discovered that his fighting force was reduced to two men-one private and an orderly. These three, all told, were attacked by three of Sheridan's troopers and dispersed. Early, "solitary and alone," saving his bacon by swimming his horse across the South Anna river. This was the last of Early's "Army of the Valley," and we guess the last of Jubal

THE COUNT JOANNES .- We have received a copy of the prospectus of a weekly paper, the first number of which is to be issued in May, under the name of the New York Joannes Jour nal, by the Count Joannes. From a glance at prospectus we are afraid that the Count will be the death of Joannes. To avoid this catastrophe we would advise Joannes to cut the Count; or, if in this matter we are asking too much, we would still admonish him that Joannes. The poor returns of his Joannes trumpery libel suits should warn him against the folly of Joannes journalism. If he can get rid of Joannes, and go to work with a fixed purpose and in a modest way he may prosper. It is a shame that a man of such capabilities for use fulness, if properly directed, as plain Mr. Jones, hould be the victim of such a foolish individual as the Count Joannes.

THE NEWSPAPER PRESS OF THE SOUTHERN Confederacy.—The war has made sad havon among the journals of Rebeldom. There were more of them in the single State of Tennessee at the beginning than can now be found in the whole "confederacy." The pioneer of them all—the Charleston Mercury—has mysteriously disappeared, gone, perhaps, in search of the wandering Memphis-Grenada-Jackson-Chatta-nooga-Atlanta Appeal. The Richmond journals, which for four years have blown the trumpet of Davis in the highest possible key, are getting short of paper, weak in the lungs, and are on their last legs. Their editors, reporters, clerks and printers, as the last resort, in order to try their own medicine, are being drawn off into Lee's army. And this will be the end of Southern journalism on the South Carolina platform

of State rights. ITALIAN OPERA-FARRWELL MATINER. -The opera s oncluded yesterday with a grand matinic, at which Fra opera, remarkable for variety and success, Mr. Maret-sek's company took their farewall of a New York audience, and will play to-night and to-morrow in Philadel phia, and proceed from thence to Baltimore and Wash however, before they take flight for the Great West under beneat nervon the lith or April, and another, we lieve, in Brooklyn, on the 10th. We are led to und stand that all the leading artists will volunteer their svices on these occasions, as a generous tribute to the most conscientious and liberal of managers, and we paume that the directors of both the academies will to

two places. The engines and the foaggage cars passed over in safety. The smoking coaches were thrown off. Two were down an embankment into a ditch, water was from two to three feet deep. Two; Rev. Dr. Charles Stark, of Lee Centre, One and Christopher Higgins, of Higginsville, One were killed, and between

der; George G. Hemmingway, in the back; Margarel O'Conner, of Oneide bounty; J. O. Rockwell, of Froppect, Oneide county, in the neck; Frank Allen, of Troy, in the abdomen, badly; M. C. Jewett and Mr. Redwood, of Jefferson county; Mrs. Howard, slightly; Mr. Netmeigen, of Lansingville; H. Green, of New York, in the neck; J. N. Bowers, of Chicago; Mr. Robinsen, seriously; Mr. Sauer; Susannah Van Nellendorf, of Cincinnati, seriously; H. J. Ogden, of Cleveland; A. B. Delarand, of Plattaburg; R. Z. Hill, severely; Major A. J. Adams and Major W. A. Hale; Cora McCarthy, of Pulsaki, N. Y.: Mrs. Mouiton, of Delta. Pulaski, N. Y.; Mrs. Moulton, of Delta.

The train was running at a high rate of speed. Se

The St. Albans Raiders.
CURIOUS CASE OF INENTITY—ONE OF THE
ALLEGED GUILTY PARTIES IN NEW YORK UNDER

been concluded, and judgment is to be rendered of Monday next. One of the alleged raiders, named Geo. Paine, who was arrested at Detroit and sub Mulberry street. A curious incident regarding his identity is related by a gentleman from St. Albana. It appears that the first intimation the villagers of St. Albans had of the raid was the appearance in their nidst of soveral men galloping about on charging firearms indiscriminately about the streets This created the utmost excitement, in which the raiders themselves seemed to participate. It is said of Paine that he lost his hat, and, seeing a man standing in front of the American House, he galloped up, and, drawing his pistol, cried out, "Give me your hat!" The man he accosted was a stranger in the village, having come from New Hampshire that day on business. He looked Paine full in the face, and replied very coolly, "I don't see ith" "Don't see it!" thundered the latter; "give me you hat, or I'll blow your brains out!" The man looked him straight in the eye, thrust his hands into his pockets, and said, "You blow and be damned." Paine wheeled on his horse and rede off. When he captured his photograph was taken, and placed in bands of the Postmaster of the town to which our l Hampshire friend belonged, with instructions to let the latter see it in some casual manner, and thus identify the original. When he came in the Postmaster was turning the pictures over carelessly in his hands. "What have you there?" said he. The Postmaster handed them over He looked at them at a moment, rubbed his eyes as if to

that's the son of a b—h that wanted my hat at Sa.

Albans the day the raid was."

The next day he was taken to St. Albans, and ploked but the prisoner from a number of other persons among whom he was sitting. When he saw the prisoner in the sheriff's office he walked towards him and meroly and two walked towards him and meroly and two walked towards him and meroly and considered a clear case of identity.

morning, at eleven o'clook A. M., and again of three and four P. M. The force of the wind almost amounted to a tornado. In the western part of the city considerable damage was done. house of the Vulcan Works of E one fatally injured and several severely. The roc own off, and a colored boy was killed. A chimney the Eulaw House was prostrated, and fell through the

Relief for Robel Refugees and Deserters

PRILADELPHIA, March 23, 1866.

A large meeting was held at the Academy of Music tenight in behalf of the refugees and deserters from the rebel army. Judge Strong of the Supreme Court presided. Raw Jerosh Rev. Joseph T. Duryea, Rev. Dr. Newton, H. Stuart and others addressed the meeting. Re were passed to the effect that all deserters from the rearmy would be helped to employment on their arr here and otherwise cared for. Much enthusiasm

The War in South America

For a week or two past a young man, twen